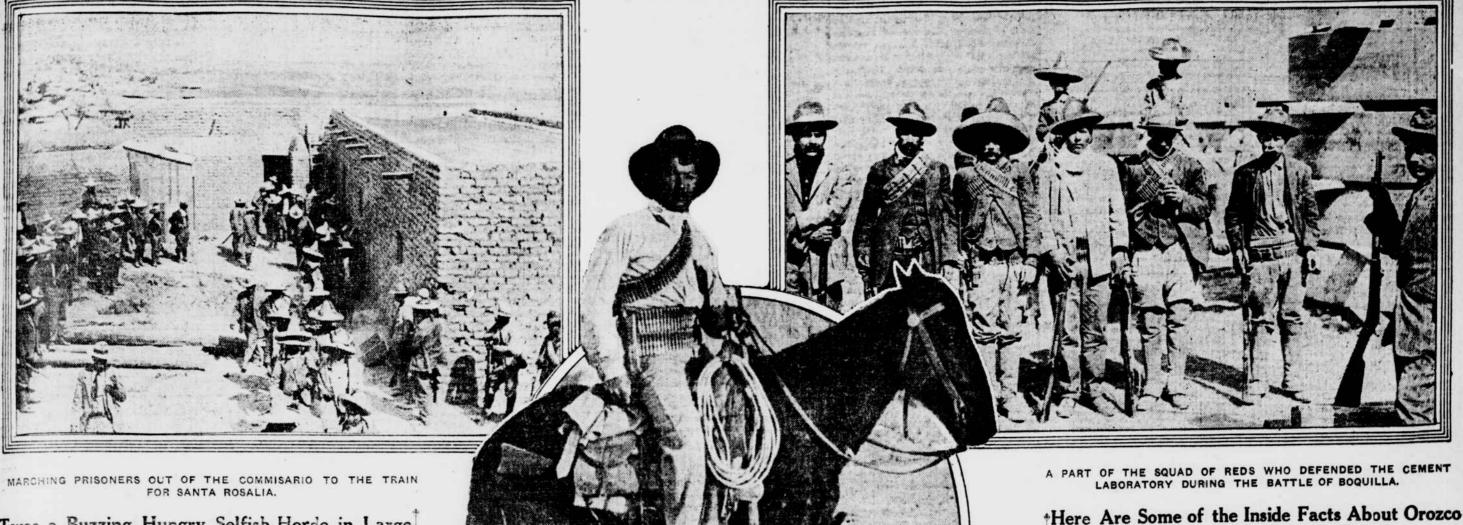
President Madero Fell Heir to a Hornets' Nest Instead of a Bee Hive



'Twas a Buzzing, Hungry, Selfish Horde, in Large Part, That Boosted Him Into Power, and Many of Them, Failing to Receive Plums, Became Disaffected Right Away.

ack to this incident, for in it one and demanded "muy prontite," not to-morwho seeks the causes for present condi- row, but to-day. tions in Mexico may gain a hint which

revolution as that of a year ago settle erty?" back into absolute political and social Vexations more purely Mexico and the Mexicans were unable to bring themselves to believe that having them now, and not wholly through faults of his own.

MADERO HONESTLY ELECTED.

Seven months ago Madero was elected President. The vote for him virtually was unanimous. Despite the endeavors of some of his political antagonists to cause it to appear otherwise, there is no evidence to indicate that the election was conducted otherwise than squarely and honestly. It was Mexico's first real election. Every one who wanted to vote did it. There was no ballet buying, bulldozing or intimidation. In this free election Madero redeemed the first of the pledges which he gave the Mexican people when he rallied them under the banner of revolution to overthrow the Diaz government. In November last Madero was inaugurated. Pascual Orozco, who is now pleading, as one of his reasons for rebelling, that Madero's election was compassed by force, gave it the seal of his approval on inauguration day by requesting and receiving permission to command the new President's guard of honor.

When Madero took office peace prevailed generally, so far as actual trouble went. It is true that he fell heir to the Zapata uprising in the state of Morelos. There a hulking, ignorant, but withal cunning, ruffian-Emiliano Zapata-an out-and-out handit, whose cleverness and importance have been magnified a hundred times by imaginative writers, was waging a perfunctory campaign against his personal enemy, Am brosio Figueroa, and subsisting by theft and loot because it was easier for Zapata, who comes from the state of Guerrero, adjoining Morelos, was the best of the jefes who arose in the south against Diaz. of Diaz and the inauguration of Madero he was provisional governor of Morelos. from May until November, nor Madero would countenance such a palpable ab-Hence Zapata's irreconcilable hostility to the government. In the beginning Madero was inclined to think that Zapata was not so black as he had been painted and that at least a modicum of bottom of his resistance to authority. Zapata's right hand man is a renegade school teacher, who drafts his bombastic pronunciamentos for him and is credited with putting him up to much of his devil-Between them they were shrewd enough to capitalize the Zapata movement upon the agrarian troubles in Morelos.

ZAPATA'S DELUSIONS.

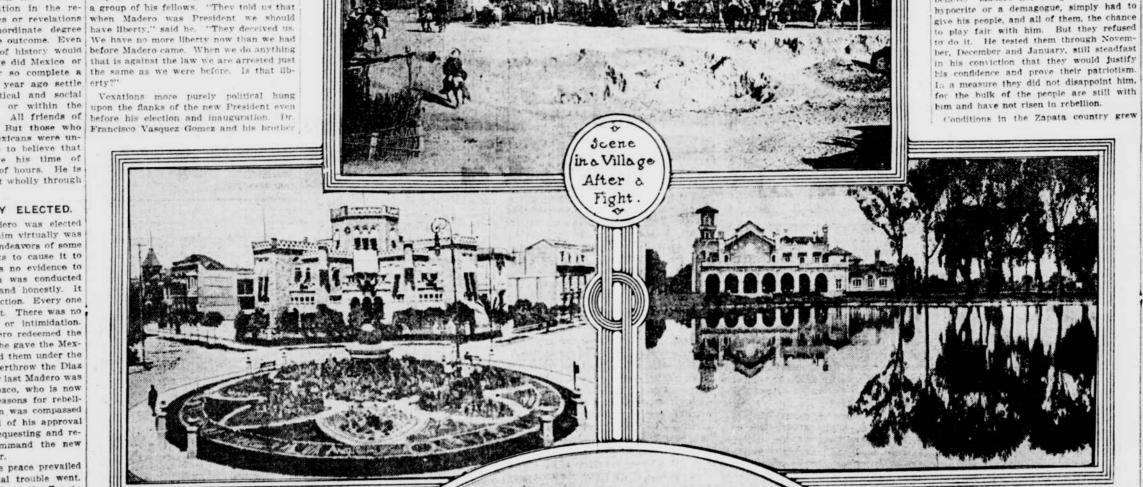
These are of long standing, and it is undeniable that many of the Indian residents of the state have in times past been deprived of lands to which they had at least as good a title as the men who grabbed them or who purchased them at prices much below their real value. Madero grandeur came with appreciation of the His demands grew so inordinate that there finally was left nothing for Madero to do except to give him up as a bad job and fight him. This was the nucleus of the disorder which at this writing confronts Madere, although Zapata and Orozco are not

co-operating Madero fell heir to a Pandora's box running over with potential perplexities, to solve which would have put a dozen supermen upon their mettle. The President's programme of reform, which appealed so freeistibly to a chronically rebelliously inclined and discontented citizenry that acknowledged allegiance to Diaz only after he had reientlessly manhandled them and

Mexico, D. F., May 12. fand with the help of the people themselves HEN the collapse of the Diaz ad- -would be impossible of consummation ministration last spring was a But scores of fool promises had been made matter of hours and mobs were in Madero's name and without his sanction about the walls of the National by reckless adherents of the Madero propa-Palace José Yves Limantour, admitting ganda in almost every state. The uneduthat the end had come, said to the writer: cated, common people, whose credulity is "The situation cannot be saved; we have unbounded and who fall a prey to the we can, but it is of no use. The wiles of agitators with pathetic ease, were that the people, almost to a told, and believed, that the elevation of man, are against the government. But. Madero meant all sorts of delightful things this. They are far from being to them-free lands, abolition of taxes and manimous for Madero as they are rents, release from civil obligations, higher gainst the government. He will find it wages-everything comprehended within the difficult to control them, to keep them brightest and most chimerical dreams of It is apposite now to ultra-altruism. All of which they wanted

Here is a typical example which recently will lead him far on the road to accu- fell under the writer's observation of the viewpoint of millions of people in Mexico To those who know Mexico and have with respect to Madero. Outside a pulque had extended contact with the Mexican shop a half drunken peen was haranguing people the current situation in the re- a group of his fellows. "They told us that public brings no surprises or revelations when Madero was President we should not an inordinate degree have liberty," said he. "They deceived us of apprehension as to the outcome. Even We have no more liberty now than we had the most casual student of history would before Madero came. When we do anything passing strange did Mexico or | that is against the law we are arrested just ny other country after so complete a the same as we were before. Is that lib-

tranquillity immediately or within the upon the flanks of the new President even pace of a few months. All friends of before his election and inauguration. Dr.



PLAZA DINAMARCA, MEXICO CITY. A STATUE OF GEORGE WASHING. TON HAS BEEN ERECTED H ...E BY THE AMERICAN COLONY.

Emilio, whose conduct offers opportunity and more to his liking, to keep the field for divergence of opinion as to whether he than to return to honest work. Figueroa, is fool or knave, or both, had been among Madero's right bowers in the revolution. Both were members of de la Barra's cabinet. They were placed in office at Madero's During the interregnum between the exit behest. Francisco was Minister of Education. Emilio held the far more important post of Minister of the Interior. To him Zapata claimed this office for himself as fell the highly interesting and vital task the price of his submission, but neither de of policing the country, through the rural la Barra, who was provisional President forces, and paying off and dismissing the irregular troops who had borne arms for Madero. The political possibilities here offered to a man with covert ambitions and lust for power may be imagined. Francisco was slated to be Madero's running mate as a candidate for Vice-President. Emillo's machinations as Minister of the Interior right and patriotic inspiration lay at the are blamed for the break which came, while de la Barra still was President, between Madero and the brothers.

De la Barra, who did not play politics while in office, became convinced that Emilio was running his department more with an eye to building up a personal political machine for the Vasquez Gomez out fit, and against Madero, than for the behoof of the country. Naturally, this sort of chicanery worked at cross purposes with what both de la Barra and Madero were trying to do, namely, pacify the country and get the people into a suitable frame of mind to insure quiet and decorum at the election in October. De la Barra asked for Emilio's portfolio. Emilio gave it up, to the accompaniment of loud wails from himoffered Zapata concessions, but delusions of self and the coterie of disingenuous partisans who would have laid Madero weltering fact that the government deemed him of in his political blood. Some of these pa sufficient importance to be temporized with. triotic gentlemen openly threatened to rebel then if Emilio was not retained in office. De la Barra put them in jail, which they richly deserved. Diaz, probably, would have shot them. Francisco behaved himself and stayed in the de la Barra Cabinet

until Madero came in. The political party formed by Madero held a convention. It was nip and tuck for several days between the delegates who insisted that his services to the revolution entitled Francisco to the nomination for Vice-President-which was equivalent to an election-and those who supported Pino Suarez, who was Madero's choice, Madero made no bones of saying that he wanted a man for Vice-President whom he could trust, that Francisco's newly formed af-

his fealty to the head of the party, and from the United States to raise the counthat he did not purpose to tackle the diffi- try. He wandered over the hills and regime who distrusted Madero's ability to growl, but they have not risen. It gradcult task of governing Mexico with discord- starved until he grew tired and surrendered centrol the situation, who were disgruntled ant elements in his official family. The to the government. That left only Emilio

thereupon returned to the practice of his ments to rally about. profession, and, so far as appears, has done dero. Emilio, submitting to an indifferent men who nelped Madero in the revolution public the proposition that his life was in cid so from selfish motives. They could see danger if he remained in Mexico, betook

himself to San Antonio, and his plots.

All who had cognizance of the facts felt assured that sooner or later he would try to make trouble for Madero. Less than a month after Madero's inauguration the Vasquistas trotted out the ridiculous General Bernardo Reyes as a stalking horse. keyes, after promising in June to work with Madero for the pacification and proper government of the republic, had turned his coat, and announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency against Madero Laughter of the populace, aided by a few well aimed sticks and stones launched at his head at the first and only Reyes demonstration of the campaign, scared the general out of the country. The first Vasquista revolution, with Reyes in the foreabsurdities or propositions which in time- filiations were such as to open to suspicion front, aborted. Reyes came back to Mexico

convention eliminated Francisco, who Vasquez Gomez for the discontented ele-

This brings us down to the real start of should fail. little or nothing actively to hamper Ma- the present trouble. Nine out of every ten something in it for themselves. Observation indicates, it must sad!y be admitted, that with many Latin Americans-as with politicians the world over-patriotism and the assumption of political habiliments is largely a matter of personal and timely convenience and profit. Madero then took

the Presidency with: Several millions of citizens trustfully raiting for the government to give them free farms and stock and equipped with the

necessary seeds, implements, etc., all gratis and exampt from taxes forever. Emilio Vasquez Gomez lying low over the border until his friends could get busy to try to throw Madero out and Emilio in. Thousands of men who had helped Ma-

dero oust Diaz, or who had protested that

they had, starvation hungry for political

tagonism against the administration. They A large number of adherents of the old war and revolution, brigandage and diswith him for disturbing the former comorder, spell loss of work, that lack of work fortable existing order of things and were ready to chant "Te Deum" if he difficult to steal food and money, because there is not much more food or money left

A big and indifferent dead weight, composed of the more solid, substantial elements of the country who wanted peace." favored the reign of law and order, but who were not willing to lift the weight of a little finger to help Madero or any one else keep things straight.

Uncounted vicious men who in times agone had been kept within bounds only by fear of Diaz's iron hand, who had everything to gain and nothing to lose by dis order and who had made holiday while the revolution was on, looting, pilfering, murdering and wiping out old grudges.

cated, sensible, conservative men in his An irresponsible, mischievous and oftene cabinet and refused to pander to the radthan not a downright traitorous and disloyal press, which never before had been icals by giving his assent to harrassments of the big enterprises financed by foreign free, and which abused its newly acquired liberty by debauching itself in the indul- capital, which to-day are the mainstay of gence of every possible spasm known to material Mexico and always will be. One of the most generally believed charges journalistic epilepsy. And

The Zapata uprising

There were other discouraging conditions, the Cabinet and the government service full of his own kin. That is not true. An uncle. Don Ernesto Madero, is Minister of Madero has been blamed by some for not whirling in at the outset and thwacking a Finance. No one in the republic, by edulot of heads that needed it sorely; for not cation, training, reputation and probity, is employing the rigorous methods which the government later brought to bear on the credit in this post than Don Ernesto. It is trouble makers. Madero couldn't do it, a notable fact that in all the abuse and vilification that have been heaped upon Magrantly and inexcusably recreant to the principles upon which he rode into power, of Finance has been exempt. A cousin of Madero steadfastly asserted his belief that the Mexican people were prepared for full is admittedly competent. That is all of the democratic self-government: that they Madero kin, so far as the knowledge of the would respond and be appreciative of fair writer goes, who are holding office under and kind treatment; that they were posi- the administration. The press snapped and tive of his good faith and intentions toward yapped, lied and distorted facts. The adthem, and that he would be able to govern vocates of the methods which held Diaz sethem by methods diametrically opposite to cure in power for a generation criticised those upon which Diaz depended so largely the President unmercifully for not having proceeded more promptly, energetically and for success. He not only said that he beruthlessly toward the recalcitrant citizenry, lieved all this, but those who know him

and Zapata, and About the Conditions That

Have Kept Mexico in a Ferment for a

Large Part of the Time Recently.

but these were the most formidable.

know that he actually did-and still does-

THE COUNTRY CLUB, MEXICO CITY.

steadily worse. Madero tried moral suasio

at him. The persistence and growth of the

Zapata movement encouraged scattering

bands in other states to go and do like

wise, without, it must be said, much suc-

cess. All of these gentry called them-

selves "revolutionists," and pleaded that

they had been led to take up arms by the

'tyranny" and broken faith of Madero-a

President who has been in office for less

than three months, who was scarcely

warm in his chair and who within such

short time could no more render effective

the reforms which he offered than he

could pick up the National Palace and hurl

The common people began to grumble.

No free lands were forthcoming. They

were unwilling to wait until the govern-

ment could buy tracts of land, parcel them

into small holdings and offer them for sale.

They did not want to pay for them, any-

way. The peon, greatly to his bewildered

chagrin, found himself still under the

urgent necessity of rendering a quid pro

que in toil and sweat for his daily dole of

Madero merely was a false alarm, a ty-

But most of the common people have

contented themselves with a passive an-

neans hunger, and that it is growing more

The officeseekers without jobs early

joined in the cry against Madero. There

there been, and had the new administrators

of departments been shortsighted enough

to hamper themselves by summarily throw-

ing out trained and faithful public servants,

most of the men who clamered for places at

the crib were not capable of filling them

properly and did not deserve them. The

politicians-curses to the country-who in

the main are radical to the backbone, raged

because Madero insisted upon putting edu-

laid at Madero's door is that he has packed

weren't jobs enough to go around.

it over the Cathedral.

rant, another Diaz.

A Typically

Armed and Mounted

Revoltoso. .

THE BREAKING OF THE STORM.

believe. Madero not being a rogue or a fair with him. But they refused broke. The first flash came from Chito do it. He tested them through Novem- huahua with the uprising at Juarez and ber, December and January, still steadfast in his conviction that they would justify Vasquez Gomez tucked his fat legs beneath his desk in San Antonio and, snug In a measure they did not disappoint him, under the protection of our neutrality laws, sic-ed on the revolutionists. In a series of silly telegrams and manifestos he invited Madero to quit and turn over the Presidency to him.

Strangely enough, Madero declined. Madero is sound upon one fundamental of the situation, the one which really is sidered in forming a conclusion upon Mexican affairs. He insists that he was legally elected, that he has not violated his oath of office in any way and that quite aside from the personal element involved the political future and integrity of Mexico depend vitally upon an honestly chosen constitutional President being allowed to serve out his term, so long as he obeys the law and the constitution. That is a hard proposition to get around.

All foreigners and friends of law, order and progress in Mexico are hoping that Madero will maintain himself against his enemies. Not so much, perhaps, on Madero's personal account, but because of the bigger principle behind the man. There is no use in glossing over the fact-which every one here realizes-that if Mexico is to keep on electing Presidents and trying to throw them out of office without giving them any more show to make good than the revolting Mexicans have allowed Madero the sooner the United States takes a hand

the better for all concerned. Right now Mexico is at the crisis of he national sickness. The Mexicans hold the fate of their country in their own hands. They can cure the republic, or kill it, so far as her independence and national entity goes. It is up to them. They seem to realize and believe this more than they did two months ago.

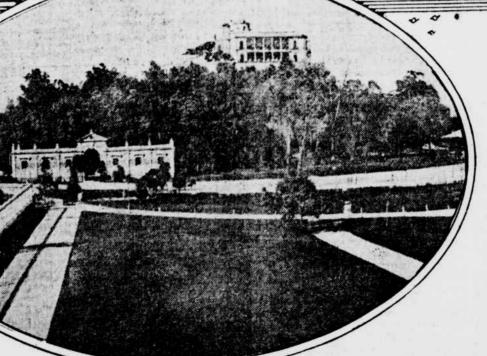
THE CASE OF OROZCO.

There' is not a smitch of good faith or reason in any of the movements against the government. Let us examine into the case of Orozco. Madero believed and trusted in Orozco, even though that gentleman a year ago at Juarez in a sportive momen tried to arrest and kill the President be cause Madero insisted upon protecting Navarro, the defeated Diaz general. The outbreak at Juarez in February palpably had Orozco's sanction and aid. Between this event and the general uprising in Chihuahua, Orozco betook himself to Mexico City. Directing his conversation intimately to the private ear of the Minister of the Interior, Orozco intimated that there was still a little balance of 50,000 pesos due him from the government "for services rendered and property losses sustained" him in the Madero revolution. There is a grim factiousness about this when one considers that eighteen months ago Orozco was bossing pack trains of mules in the mountains of Chihuahua at day's frijoles and tortillas. Ergo, he reasoned, wages. Would the government, he asked, kindly hand over the money in large bilis? Perhaps, he suggested, it would be just as well if the transaction did not appear on the books of the department.

> Orozco did not get the money. He started back to Chinuahua. It does credit, perhaps, to the humanity and magnanimity of Madero that Orozco was permitted to return to the north unmolested. Folks have been heard to remark recently that, under Diaz, Orozco would have dropped out of sight somewhere between the capital and Chihuahua. Hundreds of lives would have been spared and much treasure and vexation saved the government had Madero treated Orozco as some of his advisers wanted him to do. But that is neither here or there. Madero did let Orozco get away With his foot again on his native heath and no 50,000 pesos in his scrip, Orozco proclaimed that, upon searching his innermost soul, or words to that effect, he had become convinced that pure patriotism dictated the overthrow of Madero.

> This is a typical example of the quality of the opposition to the government. If it were not so serious it would be funny. There is lacking cohesion and co-operation between the various groups which are making trouble for the government. Orezco out by declaring for Vasquez Gomez. That pudgy patriot thereupon told

> > Continued on seventh page



CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC, SHOWING A PORTION OF THE PARK AT THE FOOT OF IT, MEXICO CITY.